FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 NOVEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Dialogue Conference —Lebanon "is dying" and the National Dialogue Conference may be the last chance to extricate the country from its predicament, President Amin al-Jumayyil told the Geneva conferees in an opening speech broadcast by Beirut radio. Asserting that all sides in the civil war have ended up losers and have committed sins and injustices, Al-Jumayyil said Lebanon will survive only if its people are loyal to a strong and capable state whose principles and institutions are based on justice. The rights of communities must not be allowed to take precedence over the rights of individuals and the homeland, he contended, and deprivation is not limited to one community or area. After Al-Jumayyil's speech and an address by the Swiss president, the conference was adjourned until 1 November when the talks will begin in camera, the radio noted.

Reacting to Al-Jumayyil's remarks, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio, criticized the president's reference to deprivation and his failure to mention the plight of occupied southern Lebanon and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Meanwhile, Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Faruq ash-Shar' stressed that if the dialogue is to succeed the conference must cancel the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and establish a "national government" to deal with the internal crisis, Damascus radio reported. Syrian forces will leave Lebanon only after they are "100 percent sure that the Israelis have unconditionally withdrawn without imposing any restrictions or obtaining any gains," Ash-Shar' added. The minister also warned that the consequences of a U.S.-Israeli "aggression" against Syria will be very grave, stressing that Syria is strong enough to defend itself and would be supported by the Arab nation and the vast majority of countries.

Further Clashes — Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb were subjected to renewed sniper and rocket fire and the Army returned fire, according to Beirut radio.

Israel

During a meeting in Qiryat Shemona reported by Jerusalem radio, Deputy Prime Minister David Levi warned that Syria "will be surprised and pay the full price" if it does anything to undermine Israeli security. Meanwhile, speaking to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir denied reports that Israel would remain in Lebanon indefinitely if the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is abrogated but stressed that scrapping the agreement "is no small matter," Jerusalem radio reported. Also, Shamir denied reports that Israel is negotiating with the United States on withdrawing opposition to the planned Jordanian rapid deployment force, asserting that Jerusalem will continue to oppose any increase in the military strength of a country that is "in a state of war with Israel."

Jordan

Jordan has "no connection whatsoever" with reports about "rapid or nonrapid deployment forces," Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim told the National Consultative Council in a speech broadcast by Amman radio. He said such reports are part of an Israeli-sponsored media campaign aimed at preventing Jordan from acquiring sophisticated weapons and retaining Israel's monopoly on advanced U.S. weapons in the Middle East. The foreign minister also said Jordan insists that the next Arab summit conference be held as scheduled with all sides attending so that the Arab states can attempt to stop the "deterioration and bleeding" and to solve outstanding problems.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat received a Soviet delegation which expressed "the Soviet Union's support for the PLO and its legitimate leadership," North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio reported. Meanwhile, another Palestinian group, the Palestine Liberation Front, declared its "total support" for the PLO led by Yasir 'Arafat, KUNA stated, and invited all Palestinian parties to a dialogue based on the "unity and democratic reform program" proposed by the PFLP-DFLP Joint Command.

The Palestinian dissident group Fatah-Revolutionary Council, which is led by Sabri al-Banna, announced that Jordanian authorities have launched a "wide-scale" campaign of arrests against its members in Jordan, the victims of which are handed over to Israel. The announcement, reported by Damascus radio, added that the Fatah-Revolutionary Council will "confront these practices in a suitable manner." In another development, a PLO spokesman cited by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio disclosed that Libya has expelled the PLO representatives in Banghazi and Tripoli, having first seized and searched their offices.

Iran-Iraq War

On 31 October three Iranian "naval targets" that were trying to enter Bandar Khomeyni were sunk by Iraqi naval and air forces, while two more were sunk by mines, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima, beginning a trip to Iraq and Iran, called on Iraq not to bomb the

Japanese-Iranian petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeyni and on Iran to ensure its safety, KYODO reported. After Nakajima's meetings with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz — reported by INA — Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said he received a report that Iraq "had paid attention to the Japanese call," adding that Japan had "succeeded" in its efforts, KYODO reported.

Libya

In a statement to JANA, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi predicted that unless "practical and concrete" results in the interests of Arab unity and against the enemy are achieved in 1983, "there are fears of a violent reaction during 1984," against which the "defeatist regimes" will have no arguments to defend themselves.

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Keshtmand Chairs Government Session on Economy

LD312318 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] An extraordinary meeting of the DRA Council of Ministers to assess the results of the implementation of the country's socioeconomic development plan and the state budget during the first 6 months of the current year [21 March 1983-20 March 1984] has been held. It was chaired by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand.

Mohammad Sarwar Mangal, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Abdol Wakil, finance minister, submitted reports concerning the results of the implementation of the plan and the state budget for the year. The reports were then discussed in the session. Mines and Industries Minister Mohammad Esma'il Danesh, Commerce Minister Mohammad Khan Jalalar, and Transportation Minister Sher Jan Mazduryar spoke on the activities of their relevant ministries and the implementation of the plan during the first 6 months of the current year.

The Council of Ministers approved a comprehensive resolution in connection with the results of the implementation of the plan and the state budget during the first half of the year,in which the tasks of the ministries and state departments in this regard were outlined.

At the end of the meeting, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, assessing the topics discussed in the meeting, made a statement in which he said that the results indicate that a relative improvement has taken place in the national economy. Gross industrial production has increased by about 5 percent more than planned. Industrial production has reached more than 693 million Afghani, of which 665 million Afghani is the share of the state and mixed sectors.

It is gratifying that our industry has accomplished indicators that are unprecedented in recent years. The extraction of natural gas, condensate, chemical fertilizer production, cement, flour, bread, furniture and carpets and some other goods have increased in varying percentages in comparison to the same period last year. Important work has been carried out in the area of irrigation, particularly the revival of irrigation systems. Similarly, motor transportation has also been more regular during the first 6 months of this year. These relative successes are encouraging but they are not satisfactory for us. These are only the first steps toward reaching the goals which have been specified by the PDPA Central Committee 11th Plenum.

In another part of his statement, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said the interests of the party, state, and revolution dictate that all activities in all areas of the national economy should be improved. It is necessary that in our daily work schedule some important issues such as the enhancement of the level of responsibility and the evolution of the system of administration and organization of all economic, agricultural, and construction areas be included.

Initiatives, principled approach, and the sense of further responsibility — this is the slogan on which basis we ought to solve those problems which were set us by Comrade Karmal during the 11th Plenum of the PDPA Central Committee. Observing discipline and order are the most important factors for the solution of problems and progress on the path that we have chosen. It is necessary that all the staff in the ministries and state departments develop within themselves and their collectives a high level of acceptance of discipline, organization, mutual control, dedication, and seriousness at work and not to be reconciled to the negation of discipline, namely laziness and narrowmindedness.

After explaining the question of economic growth and the present situation in the country, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand said that to speed up the national economic growth of the country is a fundamental and important question. Therefore, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Government, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, personally, pay consistent attention to this matter. Every success that we achieve in industrial, agricultural, and constructional growth and in social betterment is a shattering blow against the counterrevolutionary bands and the attraction of new masses of the people toward the revolution.

For this reason, international imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, makes every possible effort to impede socioeconomic change in our country and the construction of a new society for which the masses of the cities and villages express support. However, they should know that these efforts are in vain and doomed to failure and the path taken in the DRA in the interest of millions of toiling people toward economic growth and social development will be prusued to the end and a society rid of exploitation and humiliation of man based on social justice will be built.

Afghan-Soviet Company To Run Hayratan Port

LD010946 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, has approved the charter of a joint Afghan-Soviet company to run the loading and unloading center of Hayratan port. The charter and a blood bank bill have been published in the official gazette and put into force.

A spokesman for the official gazette said the charter of the Afghan-Soviet joint shareholding company for the loading and unloading of Hayratan port, by the name of ASTRAS, which has been established in accordance with the laws and regulations of the DRA to create suitable conditions for transporting Afghan and Soviet export and import goods as well as goods in transit. The charter has been approved with 45 articles in accordance with the dictates of paragraph 2, article 17 of the law of the DRA Council of Ministers and has been published in Issue No 10 of the current year's official gazette.

The spokesman said that appendix No 1 of the law on imprisonment and appendix 1 of the blood bank charter have also been published in this issue.

Reportage on Ukrainian Delegation's Visit

Friendship Meeting

LD281321 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul, Oct. 27. BAKHTAR — The days of friendship with the USSR began with a ceremony at the House of Science and Culture of the Soviet Union in Kabul today on the eve of the sixty sixth anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

Addressing the meeting, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA and deputy chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, said that the celebration of friendship days and the display of rich culture of the Soviet Union is another valuable step in the consolidation of friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking on the occasion Konstantin Masik, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Soviet Socialist Republic of Ukraine and the head of the Soviet delegation, said that the friendly relations between the two countries promoted to a qualitative level after the April revolution 1978. This friendship has changed to a tradition between the peoples of the both countries.

The meeting was attended by Dastagir Panjsheri, member of the Politburo of the PDPA CC, Mahmud Barialay and Zohur Razmjo, alternate members of the Politburo, and some members of the Central Committee of the PDPA, high-ranking party cadres and state officials and representatives of social organisations. A reception was given in honour of the Ukrainian delegation by the Soviet embassy in Kabul today.

Keshtmand, Nur Receptions

LD292222 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, this afternoon in his office met Konstantin Masik, deputy chairman of the Ukraine SSR Council of Ministers.

'Abdol Majid Sarboland, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, and Fikryat Akmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul, attended the meeting, where Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand spoke about issues of mutual interests and the future development of friendly and fraternal relations between the DRA and the Soviet Union.

Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, this morning at Central Committee headquarters, met Konstantin Masik, deputy chairman of the Ukraine SSR Council of Ministers, in the presence of Fikryat Akmedzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul. Talks were held on subjects of mutual interest in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Session With Karmal

LD301602 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1245 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Kabul, 30 Oct (BAKHTAR) — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, this evening at the headquarters of the Revolutionary Council received Konstantin Ivanovich Masik, vice chairman of the Ukrainian SSR's Council of Ministers and head of the USSR high-ranking delegation which recently arrived in Kabul to attend the celebrations of Afghan-Soviet friendship days on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution.

During this meeting, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Fekryat Akmadzhanovich Tabeyev, USSR ambassador in Kabul, was also present.

AFP Reports Opposition Forces Renew Attacks on Kabul

BK011340 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 1 (AFP) — Afghan opposition forces renewed their attacks on Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, this week for the first time in over a month, Western diplomats said here today.

Rebel attacks were aimed at military headquarters, the Soviet Embassy and the strategic Balahissar fortress but did not inflict heavy damage, they said. Rocket attacks from October 22 to 28 and strong pressure on Soviet-Afghan forward military posts in western Kabul forced the Soviet Army to temporarily abandon two posts near the Darulaman Palace, the diplomats added.

The Soviet Army had to use rockets for the first time to disengage itself from fighting in the western Kote Sangui quarter, destroying a house, a post office and a bus, they said.

Meanwhile, skirmishes between rebel and Soviet and Afghan Government forces continued this week in almost every major Afghan city. The road linking Herat, western Afghanistan, to its airport, was virtually under rebel control, forcing government officials to travel in tanks.

Soviet planes bombed rebel-controlled villages near Qandahar, southern Afghanistan. Opposition forces destroyed two bridges and damaged five others last week, the Western diplomats said.

Organizers Call Dawn-to-Noon Strike 'Success'
BK011014 Hong Kong AFP in English 1006 GMT 1 Nov 83

[By Golam Tahaboor]

[Text] Dhaka, Nov. 1 (AFP) — Security forces maintained a low profile as crowds marched through Dhaka's streets today in a half-day strike called to protest at the 18-month-old military government of General Hussain Mohammad Ershad. The organisers described the dawn-to-noon strike as a success. The capital was a virtual standstill and in the countryside, railway officials said, train services were disrupted. Several minor incidents were reported but the feared violence between police and strikers was avoided.

The strike was called by 22 political parties belonging to two major alliances, headed by ousted ruling parties — the Awami League and nationalist party BNP. Their five-point charter of demands includes the immediate lifting of martial law and a return to civilian rule by holding parliamentary elections by March.

The capital's streets were mostly free of traffic except for police jeeps and lorries. Small groups of riot police were posted, but they looked on as bands of strikers gathered shouting anti-government slogans and urging people to join rallies scheduled for the afternoon.

Marchers broke up attempts by government supporters to oppose the strike in a few areas, damaging their vehicles and ransacking their officers. Office workers had to walk to their jobs as public transport was cancelled. One bus which attempted to operate lay abandoned outside the Hotel Sonaragan in central Dhaka after it was pelted with rocks. Several other buses and government vehicles were stoned, including a minister's official car in the new market area, eyewitnesses said.

Government offices and banks opened on schedule but most kept their main doors locked and employees used side entrances. Little work appeared to be done as office workers were seen watching the marchers from windows or balconies. Shopping centres and markets closed and most private businesses did not start work until late in the morning.

All morning newspapers carried items on the strike, despite reports of a government ban on any mention of the protest action, after Dhaka journalists union decided at a meeting last night to ignore any official restrictions.

A diplomat said that Gulshan, Dhaka's diplomatic enclave, was peaceful but diplomats and embassy staff had been unable to reach work.

A railway spokesman said that trains left Dhaka this morning without interruptions, but he did not know if they had arrived at their destination. No trains reached the capital today on schedule, he said.

Reports reaching the capital said that railway services in the countryside were disrupted by crowds blocking the tracks. Two trains were derailed in Chittagong and four held up on two local lines, while in northern Bangladesh, crowds prevented three trains from running, a railway official said.

Students at the agricultural college at Mymenshingh assaulted the driver of a Dhaka-bound train and also detained another train, the official said.

Dhaka's long distance bus stations were closed.

Delhi Account of Strike
BK011250 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In Bangladesh, a 6-hour hartal [strike] was observed this morning at the call of 22 political parties to press their 5-point demands, including withdrawal of martial law and holding of parliamentary elections. The All-India Radio Dhaka correspondent, Saugata Ghosh, reports that normal life in the city came to standstill with no vehicular traffic on the road. Educational institutions, shops, and markets were closed.

Nonaligned Meeting on Palestine Concludes
BK311435 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The 2-day meeting of the eight-member Nonaligned Committee on Palestine, held at the level of senior officials, ended in New Delhi today. The committee considered the question of securing a separate seat for the Palestine Arab state at the United Nations to be occupied temporarily by the PLO with the status of observer. The committee recognized this proposal as positive as it reaffirmed the principle that the sovereignty over the occupied Palestinian territory lies with the people of Palestine and not with the occupying powers. The proposal also reasserts the validity of the establishment of an independent Arab state in Palestine. The committee however felt that in view of the other ramifications there is need to consult more widely on the issue before formal action is initiated in the matter.

Briefing newsmen, a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said in New Delhi today that Mr Ramesh Bhandari, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, who presided over the 2-day meeting, will submit a detailed report to the foreign minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, who is also the chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement.

Pakistan Protest on Sindhi Conference Rejected
BK010735 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] India has rejected Islamabad's recent protests in regard to the Sindhi conference held in New Delhi last week. A press release of the Indian Embassy in Islamabad points out that the conference was purely a cultural function which was mooted long before the present political disturbances in Pakistan. It said that the propaganda campaign in the Pakistan media against the Sindhi conference had injured [as heard] the efforts of the two countries to normalize their bilateral relations.

Commentator Analyzes Border Talks With PRC
BK011110 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Spotlight: "Fourth Round of Talks Between India and China," commentary by C.S. Pandit of *Amrita Bazar Patrika*]

[Text] While it would be wrong to assume that there has been a major breakthrough at the fourth round of Sino-Indian Talks, which ended in New Delhi on Sunday, they did mark a genuine effort on both sides to move forward, however haltingly, and thus break the stalemate that had characterized these talks in the last three rounds. The Chinese have finally come down to accepting India's suggestion for a sector by sector consideration of the border. India on its part has relented to the extent that it has agreed to the Chinese formulation that this sectorwise approach would be aimed at evolving a comprehensive settlement of the entire boundary. In other words, while the sensitive boundary issue will now be considered by the two sides sector by sector, there will be no piecemeal agreement until a comprehensive settlement over the entire border is reached. This is a definite move forward over the rigid stands the two sides have taken so far. More important than this has been the attempt during this round to marry the two sets of principles put forward by the two sides to lay down specific guidelines to determine the boundary by the experts. Of course, a final settlement has to be at the political level.

During the first two rounds, both the Chinese and the Indians confined themselves to restating their case which had been well known for over 2 decades. It was also in the third round at Beijing in May last that efforts were initiated to evolve some basic principles or guidelines so that substantive talks could begin on determining the boundary between the two countries. It was than that the Chinese put forward their 6-point proposal, which emphasized equality, friendly consultations, mutual understanding and accommodation, fair and reasonable settlement, and comprehensive solution as the salient points. The Chinese side is now prepared to expand these to define the objectives of the dialogue in more precise terms for not merely settling the border dispute but also bringing about a general improvement in all other spheres. The Indian side wanted to underpin these principles with its own set of six working propositions to ensure that a sectorwise consideration does not provide China a convenient handle to create fresh complications by reviving some old claims even in the areas where there is no serious dispute at present.

The effort at the fourth round was to marry these two sets of proposals so that an acceptable set of guidelines could be evolved. The trend of the discussions was so encouraging that both sides agreed to extend the talks by a full day. As a consequence, agreement was reached on some points, such as relevance in any settlement of the boundary of the historical evidence, customs, and traditions. They have also agreed that the two countries would refrain from use of force for acquiring territory. This is a definite move forward and is indicative of a desire on both sides to resolve their disputes through peaceful negotiations. However, there were some other points, such as geographical features on which the two sides continue to have differences over basic formulations. Further discussions are therefore considered necessary at another round, presumably at Beijing, some time next year.

It is possible to sort out these differences when the two sides discuss the boundary question sector by sector. The Indian position seems to be that since geographical features differ in the different sectors it would be wrong to apply the same yardstick to the entire border, which the Chinese have been pressing. The different perceptions revolve around the question whether the main axis of the Himalayan and Karakoram ranges should be the determining factor or the watershed principle should be given precedence. In Aksai Chin for instance, the traditional boundary as India maintains runs along the Kuen Lun range across the Karakoram, while in the central sector it is the watershed principle that determines the boundary between Inda and Tibet. Similarly, in the eastern sector, the McMahon line conformed to the watershed principle along the Himalayan crest.

Despite extension of the fourth round by a day, there was not enough time to go into the details of this question. It was, however, agreed that at a subsequent round not only the histori-

cal evidence, customs, and traditions would be considered, but also the proposals put forth by either side during the previous rounds, not excluding those not accepted so far by either side.

This shows India's readiness to discuss the much publicized Chinese package offer and the Chinese willingness to consider all the suggestions made in the past, both before and after the 1962 conflict. In other words, both sides showed considerable flexibility of approach during this round than was ever in evidence since the resumption of the present dialogue 2 years ago after the visit of the then Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua.

Judging from the trend of discussions held in a most friendly atmosphere, it stands to reason that it should not be very difficult even if it is time consuming to marry the Chinese six principles with the six working propositions put forward by India in precise detail this time. They are: an early solution, a just solution taking into acount the legitimate interests of both sides, a common agreed approach and basis for discussion, consideration of all proposals advanced by either side, a propitious atmosphere for an early settlement, and a sector by sector approach. Already some of these have found acceptance with slight modifications to accommodate the Chinese point of view, like the sector by sector approach with a view to reaching a comprehensive settlement.

This has been possible because, during this round, India, without giving up its basic tenets that an early settlement of the border issue was central to a lasting normalization of relations between the two countries, did not allow it to stand in the way of improvement of relations in other spheres, such as trade, cultural exchanges, and science and technological cooperation. This has been made clear to the Chinese that this could not go on indefinitely and a settlement of the border question had to be found soon in order to satisfy public opinion.

Because of this approach on the part of India, much progress was in evidence in the working groups dealing with these subjects. For instance, the group dealing with trade and commerce was not only able to identify a number of items for trade and evolve an agreed program for the increased cooperation during the next 1 year, but also underlined the desirability of extending the most favored nation treatment to facilitate the growth of trade relations.

What is more significant, however, is that for the first time official delegations from the two countries settled down to an exchange of views on international situation, thus providing an opportunity to the two delegations to exchange perceptions on global and regional issues, even if there was no immediate identity of views on some of them. The Chinese side gave an account of the developments in their region, while India talked of the developments in South Asia, efforts for proposed regional cooperation, new developments in Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This proved a useful exercise in the sense that it gave better understanding of each other's perceptions.

It was on the international economic issue that there was a marked convergence of views between the two delegations. This has also been evident for some time with the representatives of the two countries cooperating in international forums on such issues.

In the final analysis, one is left with the distinct impression that perhaps both countries have come to realize that while they may be rivals as the two biggest countries on the Asian mainland, they can prevent outside influences in Asia if they are friendly rivals. A confrontation between them could only lead them to impotency.

1,400 'Antisocial Elements' Arrested in Punjab

BK010721 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] In Punjab, about 1,400 antisocial elements have so far been arrested during the raids conducted in selected villages by police and paramilitary forces. The inspector general of police for law and order, Mr P.S. Bhinder, said in Chandigarh this morning that the arrested persons include smugglers, traffickers in illicit arms and those suspected to be involved in some violent incidents.

Delegate Condemns Grenada Attack at UNESCO Meeting

BK311431 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1330 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] India has condemned the invasion of Grenada by outside forces and urged immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island. Addressing the UNESCO general conference in Paris today, the union education minister, Mrs Shiela Kaul, said that India is strongly opposed to interference and intervention by a country in any other country. She said India considers it necessary that big and powerful countries should act with maximum restraint in their dealings with independent countries.

Janawadi Party Demonstrates in Front of U.S. Embassy

BK311610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The Janawadi Party held a demonstration in front of the American Embassy today to protest against the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The demonstration was led by the party president, Mr Chandrajit Yadav.

Thermal Power Station Fire Put Out; Inquiry Slated

BK311615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] The Uttar Pradesh Government has appointed an inquiry committee to go into the cause of yesterday's devastating fire in the Obra thermal power station. An official spokesman in Lucknow told newsmen today that a member of the State Electricity Board, Mr S.S. Mishra, will be the chairman of the committee and a representative of the Central Electricity Authority will be one of its members. The spokesman said that

the common control room of the two units in the Obra thermal power station was burnt down and power supply in rural areas has been affected. He said 310 mw of power is being imported from the National Thermal Power Commission to augment the position. The spokesman said that the fire, which broke out yesterday, was put out with the help of fire brigades from neighboring districts and with the Army's help.

Yaqub Khan on Airspace Violations by DRA

BK010659 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 1 Nov 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan told the Federal Advisory Council during the question hour that Afghan aircraft violated Pakistan's airspace on 44 different occasions during May to October this year. He said on three occasions Afghan aircraft and helicopter gunships straffed, rocketed, and bombed Pakistani territory, killing three people and injuring nine others.

Strong protests over these serious violations were lodged with the Afghan charge d'affaires in Islamabad who was told to apprise the Kabul authorities that Kabul will be fully responsible for the serious consequences of the violation of Pakistan's airspace. The foreign minister said that details of the airspace violations were brought to the notice of the UN secretary general so that they could be circulated as UN documents and these events are recorded.

Replying to another question, the foreign minister said that the Pakistan president himself and government spokesmen have repeated several times that Pakistan has not provided military bases or similar other facilities to any country.

Briefs

French Assistance Accord — France will grant an assistance of 190 million francs to Pakistan. The amount will be utilized to finance extension of the telephone system, dredging of canals in Sind and Punjab, improvement of civilian aviation facilities, and completion of a small power station at Dadu-Jamshoro. An agreement to this effect has been signed in Paris. [Text][Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 27 Oct 83 BK]

FRG Economic Cooperation — Pakistan and Federal Germany have signed an economic cooperation agreement providing for 213.5 million marks aid for the current financial year. The agreement was signed by the secretary general, economic affairs, and his federal German counterpart in Bonn. [Summary][Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 28 Oct 83 BK]

Khamene'i Receives Kurdish Representatives 31 Oct
LD311955 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Representatives of the martyr-nurturing people of Kordestan at the Majlis this morning met with President Khamene'i. Referring to the counterrevolution having been uprooted in the region, the president said: Fortunately, the problems in Kordestan are in the process of being solved. With the uprooting of the puppet counterrevolution, most of Kordestan's problems will be solved.

Finally, referring to colonialist plans to create rift and friction between Shi'ites and Sunnis, the president said the policy of the enemies of Islam is to increase this enmity. The policy of the former ruthless regime was to create rift and friction between Shi'ites and Sunnis in Iran. By creating more and more understanding and harmony between Shi'ites and Sunnis, we should try to instill a deep understanding of the Islamic Revolution and the Islamic Republic in the people of Kordestan.

Bodies of Friday Imam, 4 Others Found in Kordestan
LD311936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the pure bodies of Mullah Heydar Sahim, Friday imam of (Ab-e Hang) village and one of the Sunni ulema and religious instructors in Kordestan, and of four Muslim Kurdish peshmerga from that village, who had been taken prisoner 25 days ago by the executioners of the dependent minigroups, were found on the Sanandaj-Marivan axis.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,521
LD311748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,521 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. We inform the beloved compatriots of developments on the fronts of the imposed war. Yesterday, the operations of the victorious fighters of Islam in the operational fronts of Val-Fajr IV consisted of continuing to strengthen and reinforce defensive positions, engaging in defensive actions, and continually firing at enemy positions and fortifications. Also by sending patrol groups, the fighters of Islam controlled the movements and actions of the Iraqi groups and throughout the operational fronts they inflicted losses and casualties upon the mercenaries of Saddam. In the Piranshah and Sar Dasht fronts, our forces returned enemy artillery and heavy weapons fire while engaging in defensive operations. By stopping enemy fire and preventing enemy movements, they set fire to and completely destroyed three enemy bases. They also destroyed more than 70 percent of an enemy motor pool, along with a number of their personnel.

In Bakhtaran, Ilam, and southern border fronts, the exchange of sporadic artillery and heavy weapons continued between our powerful forces and the mercenaries of Saddam. Our victorious forces, maintaining their superiority of fire on all fronts and by executing heavy artillery fire, sending patrol groups, and setting up observation posts, controlled the movements of the Iraqi forces. While preventing the engineering activities and the patrol operations of the mercenaries of Saddam, our forces also inflicted losses and casualties on them.

During the exchange of fire on the Abadan and Khorramshahr fronts, heroic Gendarmerie personnel returned Iraqi fire, silencing their fire and inflicting losses and casualties upon them. Abadan again yesterday came under the fire of the long-range weapons of the criminal forces of Saddam. As a result, a number of houses and shops were damaged.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Val-Fajr IV Commander Describes Operation Gains
GF291624 Tehran IRNA in English 1600 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Hq. Oct. 29, IRNA — Following the successful Val Fajr-4 operations the counterrevolutionary elements in north western Iran were suppressed and their life line was cut and the border towns in the region were secured from the enemy's fire range while several Iraqi towns together with 40 villages came within the firing range of the combatants of Islam, said one of the commanders of the Val Fajr-4 operations in an interview with IRNA today.

The commander said the operations, which were aimed at taking the heights commanding the Iraqi town of Panjwin and Harganch heights as well as several other strategic heights, were successfully completed within three days.

He then went on to give a brief account of the different aspects and the unique advantages gained by Val Fajr-4 operations in terms of political, military and economic achievements as compared with previous operations.

The military advantage was tremendous, he said, since Marivan was the largest region where the counterrevolutionary elements operated and where the splinter groups Komeleh and Democrats received aid through Shiler region and so on.

The political aspect, he added, was great in that the successful operations were a tough retort to those imperialists who continue to support Saddam to full extent. The economic gain was that the fertile Marivan farmlands were secured from the firing range of the Iraqi enemy.

The commander said that the Iraqi forces had to flee the area as cowards when the last of heights in the northern and eastern regions of Panjwin were captured and the forces of Islam were stationed on the high summits of Panjwin.

He concluded that the combatants of Islam also captured a great deal of weaponry such as four munition depots, a large number of RPGT's, eleven four barrelled anti-aircraft machine guns,

rifles and considerable amount of ammunition together with many anti-personnel and anti-tank mines.

President Khamene'i Comments on Military Strength

GF301432 Tehran Tehran Times in English 5 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran "We do not want to be the policeman in this region, nor will we allow any other country to assume such a role in this part of the world," announced President 'Ali Khamene'i yesterday.

He was addressing new cadets graduating from the Islamic Republic's Military Academy here. A group of the top military commanders were also present and the current year's military cadets received their shoulder braids from the president who is also the head of the Supreme Defense Council. In his speech Khamene'i commmended the functions of the military academy saying that the institute had been one of the most successful organs among the military organizations of the country.

"Our armed forces today are walking tall in the world not only because they forced the invaders out of the country in cooperation with other forces, but also because they are now the only force in the world whose sole aim is to serve the people and God," the president said.

Referring to the oppressive policies of world powers around the globe, Khamene'i said: "These powers constantly talk of their interests in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, Oman Sea, North Africa, Middle East, etc. What law and criteria ever allow the U.S. and other powers to seek profits and interest thousands of miles away from their own lands? What right does the U.S. have to interfere with the Persian Gulf countries? It is only the regional states which have the right to decide on affairs in this part of the world.

"We have said from the beginning that we do not want to be the policeman of the Persian Gulf. At the same time however, we will not tolerate others assuming such a role for the region and will resist any such attempt most forcefully.

"I wonder whether past experience has not been sufficient for the U.S.? What did this power reap from its crimes in Vietnam and what profit is it expecting to derive in Lebanon? We for our part will not allow the U.S. and its allies to meddle in the region's affairs.

KEYHAN Examines Obstacles to U.S. Attack on Gulf

GF311130 Tehran Keyhan in Persian 12 Oct 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Obstacles in Path of U.S. Military Aggression in Gulf Region"]

[Excerpts] International imperialism under the aegis of U.S. imperialism has not been able to remove the strategic impediments in the path of a direct onslaught on the Persian Gulf area despite all efforts and endeavors, or to surmount them. Today, we will examine these obstacles:

1. The oil issue: The Western world's dependence on the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz is a vital dependence and in the event of certain incidents in this sensitive region, the extent and effects of such incidents will be difficult for world imperialism. According to present statistics, there is concrete evidence that the 20 to 30 percent of the West's petroleum needs are met through the Persian Gulf. The United States, which is considered a country with vast natural resources of its own, has not been able to reduce its need for the same via the Persian Gulf, and it still imports 32 percent of its oil through this waterway. Figures prove that until 1989 this level will at least remain the same if not increase. The industrial nations of Western Europe and even Japan get their oil through the Gulf and their needs are even greater than those of the United States.

2. Growth of the revolutionary phenomena: Another strategic hindrance in the path of a possible U.S. military attack on the area is the growth of revolutionary trends or radicalism in the area. The West knows perfectly well that in the event of certain occurrences that may push the United States into using its Rapid Deployment Force in the area or a military aggression by its ground forces, no one will be able to guarantee the duration of their stay or safety in the area, not even a multinational force. From the Western point of view, every direct military action by the United States in the Persian Gulf region will bring in its wake numerous movements and revolutionary phenomena in which case the Rapid Deployment Force as well as multinational forces will be the targets of armed and military attacks. In fact, the reactionary governments of the area will also be prone to revolutionary attacks for collusion and cooperation with the Western aggressor and the collective retaliation of all the other states of the area.

3. International strategic appurtenances: The West is fully aware that revolutionary trends have registered a considerable increase recently. The international imperialists faced such trends in the Middle East, Central America, and Africa, and in the Middle East, the Islamic Revolution of Iran, which was a major development in the area and the world, proved victorious.

The acceleration of the arms race, the Geneva talks, and the campaign against the deployment of U.S. and Soviet missiles in Eastern and Western Europe have plunged Western imperialism into a quandary. Besides all the other problems in which the West is embroiled, it is aware of the danger to its vital interests in the Gulf region and any adventuristic step in this sensitive region of the world will pose serious danger to the West as well as the whole world.

4. The danger of the growth of tension in international polarization: Another obstruction to the possible onslaught of the United States is the increase in tension between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is still not very clear how much the Soviet Union will stake on the possibility of a crisis in the Gulf region because the scope of Soviet action in the area is limited but it will not remain indifferent to a U.S. attack in the area. From the strategic point of view, in the event of the entry or stationing of Western forces in the area, the areas in the south of the Soviet Union will be involved in a possible international tug-of-war and will be affected by the attacks of the U.S. troops.

Tomorrow we will discuss the other possibilities and the conclusion of this discussion.

NVOI Decries War, Urges United Popular Front

TA311143 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian 1730 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is Remedy?"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: One of the listeners of the National Voice of Iran sent us a letter, raising the issue of the imposed war, which read: The Islamic Government is taking undue advantage of the imposed war to trample upon the gains of the revolution. The letter's author has reached the correct conclusion that this U.S.-imposed war on the people of Iran and Iraq, as well as its prolongation, is against the interests of our homeland's people and only benefits the counterrevolution and the rulers of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Reportedly, those who continue to persist in their obstinacy to continue the war until so-called victory are determined to have all our homeland's youths killed in this senseless war, because in every offensive by the Iranian army, the place and timing of which are provided to world news agencies by officials and congregational imams in the course of speeches and sermons months and weeks prior to its launching, scores of thousands of our homeland's youths are sent to their deaths. In order to allegedly conquer every square meter of the enemy's soil, hundreds of Iranian youths are killed wantonly. The experience gained from more than 3 years of this destructive and sensless war has shown and continues to show that those who (?base) their imaginary victory on the principle of everything or nothing are only leading our country toward destruction and ruin.

Our listener then wrote in his letter: In the hands of the IslamicGovernment, war has become a means that they can exploit. They use it to respond to every just and legitimate demand of the people, noting that since we are in a state of war with Iraq, now is not the time to raise such subjects, and that all potentials should be utilized to export the Islamic Revolution to Iraq and impose an Islamic regime on that country's people. If in the process all Iranians are killed, in the view of these gentlemen, this is not important because those who get killed go straight to heaven.

Our dear listener wrote in hs letter: The turbaned supporters of major capitalists and large landowners who have usurped the people's authority are striving by every means to exploit the war in order to prolong their rule, and why should they not do this? It is not without reason that in every Friday prayer they propagandize the slogan of "War, war until victory" and obviously relish the death and slaughter of the children of this land.

The Islamic Government, which has imposed on our homeland's people a dictatorship and medieval despotism, does not pay heed to any of the people's demands and views, and it treats the people in the style of Mozafardin Shah, Mohammad 'Ali Shah, Reza Khan,and Mohammad Reza Shah, and sometimes even worse than them. In your view, what should be done under such circumstances? Which is the course that can save us from the quagmire that the Islamic Government has created for our nation? What should be done?

In response to this dear listener, it should be stated that those who cowardly exploited the people's religious beliefs have now succeeded in usurping authority. They have done this to achieve their satanic and antipeople aims and goals. They achieved this by taking advantage of the discord among our homeland's revolutionary forces who used to operate in a single front at the climax of our nation's revolution against the despised monarchical regime, and by suppressing them one by one. In this way, they have managed to impose themselves upon the Iranian nation.

Therefore, the only salvation from the quagmire that the Islamic Government has created is the establishment of a united popular front. It is incumbent on all patriotic, freedom-seeking, and progressive forces, be they struggling Muslims or anti-imperialist, and on all revolutionary dissenters, whether Tudeh, Feda'i, or Mojahed, to rise up in struggle hand in hand within a united popular front and end the tragic process of the revolution's death which the Islamic Government is trying to achieve rapidly.

The salvation of the Iranian Revolution must be started with the establishment of a united popular front. This issue is on the current agenda of the selfless Iranian nation.

Free Voice of Iran Reports on New Opposition Group

GF291242 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] According to our correspondent, the temporary council of the Front for National Sovereignty of Iran has started work under the chairmanship of Hasan Nazih. The front announced that it does not consider it timely to discuss the form of the future system and is also (?unable) to offer a solution to problems at present. [as heard]

The front has prepared its programs. The *Danesh-e Now*, published in Istanbul, in an article entitled "Hasan Nazih, Opposition's Heydar-e Azarbayjani, Has Proposed a New Move Against Khomeyni's Regime," published an exclusive interview with Hasan Nazih. The paper reflected on the main aims of Nazih and the front, all of which have been welcomed by Iranians living in Turkey.

In Iranian circles abroad, the Front for National Sovereignty is called a middle national alternative to the extremist leftist and rightist opposition groups. This is a front that can encompass the middle-of-the-road group in the country which is avoiding any tilt to right or left and wants a nationalist and popular regime.

Mellat-e Bidar, published in Los Angeles, while publishing Nazih's proposed programs, writes: Nazih's proposal can be the starting point for the formation of [words indistinct]. In an article entitled: "Review of the Alternative Proposed by Hasan Nazih," it writes: Irrespective of the criticism levelled by Nazih against the Mojahedin and the National Resistance Council, we the Mojahedin, sincerely welcome his move for the sake of airing the opinion of [word indistinct]. It is necessary both for Mr Nazih or anyone else who claims to be an alternative to the regime of

Khomeyni or has any opinion or suggestion in this respect to enter the arena.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks to Training School Group

LD291422 Tehran IRNA in English 0940 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 28, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Thursday [words indistinct] even though the recent Iraqi attack on Behbehan had martyred innocent children, all world powers and the mass media had kept silent.

Speaking to a group of officials and students of the professor's training school, Mr. Rafsanjani said that if a similar attack was carried out by the Islamic Republic or a Lebanese had killed several aggressors there would be a stupendous propaganda campaign against it.

In Wednesday's attack against Behbehan, more than 100 people, most of the students, were martyred.

On student affairs, the Majlis speaker said that it would be disgraceful if a student with no religious attachments outpaced a student with religious commitments.

He said that if a student has to choose between saying a special night prayer or studying it was better to study.

He said that the students should exhibit tolerance when facing persons influenced by the former regime and whose faults are negligiable so that by showing Islamic manners they would be attracted. He also called on them to have tolerance with shortages of facilities, etc.

Prior to Mr. Rafsanjani's address, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ferdowsipour, the representative of Ayatollah Montazeri at the training school, said that one of the achievements of the cultural revolution was the establishment of professor's training schools.

Mr Ferdowsipour said that the country needed 12,000 professors in the next five years and it was preferable that they would be trained in our Islamic and revolutionary nation under the supervision of Islamic scholars.

IRNA Says U.S. 'Had Been Planning' Grenada Invasion

GF311940 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 31, IRNA — While United States administration through its propaganda machinery is trying to justify its invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada, under the pretext of saving the lives of Americans there, enough evidence is available to bespeak a different story. Evidences show that U.S. imperialism had been planning for an all-out invasion since a long time ago.

The U.S. troops invaded Grenada on 25th Oct. in the wake of extensive military moves which the U.S. have been preparing under the guise of some maneuvers. The U.S. Administration has always been against such governments that opposed U.S. imperialism and, therefore, has done anything possible to overthrow such governments. Clear examples of this attitude are events in Guatemala, Bolivia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Chile and the latest in Grenada, which has a strategically important position in the Caribbean Sea.

The U.S. in a maneuver in August 1981 in Vieques Island off Puerto Rico in fact was rehearsing invasion of Grenada. The maneuver was carried out by participation of some 120,000 of NATO troops and troops from Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela deploying some 250 fleet and one thousand planes.

The objective of the maneuver was to topple the government of the island and replace it with a subservient one. At that time the defence minister of Grenada protested the military move and the late prime minister Maurice Bishop, in a message to the secretary general of the U.N. asked him to make the U.S. Administration refrain from such acts of aggression against his country.

Ever since Maurice Bishop came to power, the U.S. in a bid to prevent formation of an independent government, has been looking for an opportune moment to overthrow it. The Grenadian officials had repeatedly warned about the U.S. aggression. For instance in the first anniversary of his government the late Bishop had said that the reactionary and imperialist powers were trying to stop advance of the country's movement.

Furthermore last March the Grenadian Government in a letter to the U.S. Secretary General accused the U.S. Administration of planning a military attack against Grenada and also pressing the International Monetary Fund to refrain from extending loans to Grenada.

Following this, the Grenadian Government in April 1983 called on the people of the island to unite and defend their country against the increasing pressure of the U.S. Government. It also said that the U.S. intelligence service, (CIA) was planning an invasion of the island. The Grenadian authorities also said that the ever increasing interference of the U.S. Government in Nicaragua and El Salvador was an undeclared war against the independent countries of the region and as a result the people of Grenada should be on the alert.

The White House was never pleased with the foreign policy of Grenada and, therefore, there was always possibility of military intervention in the island. The revolutionary army of the people lead by Bishop took power in a coup d'etat in 1979. The country's independence was declared in 1974 and it joined the group of non-aligned countries in 1979. Later on Bishop expressed interest to expand relations with Cuba while overall he was following a moderate policy which facilitated protest moves against him.

One week prior to invasion of Grenada by the U.S. forces Bishop was overthrown in a coup and his deputy Bernard Coard a radical leftist took power. Bishop was imprisoned and was killed along with three of his cabinet members, while a large number of his supporters had staged a demonstration, as he was leaving the prison. A military council led by General Hudson Austin came to power. The general later announced that the country was threatened by a U.S. military attack.

Finally the U.S. invaded the island on the pretext that lives of Americans living there were in danger, thus executing the plot which it had already engineered. In this invasion the U.S. aircraft carrier *Independence* along with a small fleet and 1900 U.S. marines, also 300 soldiers from the six Caribbean countries of Jamaica, Barabados, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Lucia and Dominica were deployed. Later on more contingent forces were sent to the area. However, the people of the island have put up a brave resistance against the invading forces.

The U.S. Administration humiliated by military and political defeats wanted to show its power, not knowing that this too would fail. The U.S. expected to complete its invasion of the tiny island in a matter of several hours. However, the people of the island are still fighting back against imperialist forces.

Foreign Minister Reports on Meeting With Khomeyni

LD291521 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs, and the Islamic Republic of Iran's ambassadors and charge d'affaires to European and South American countries were received in audience this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Speaking to our correspondent at the conclusion of that meeting, the minister of foreign affairs said:

During this meeting, I reported to the imam on a seminar of Iran's ambassadors and charge d'affaires to European and American countries, and the imam stressed that our ambassadors ought to regard publicity as an important issue and, in view of the fact that throughout the world we are generally a target of negative publicity, it was essential that this be countered.

The minister added: In connection with the Iraqi regime's inhuman actions, the imam, while reminding that the international bodies have made no mention of the massacre of civilians by Iraqis in Iran and in view of the fact that recent reports had indicated that Iraq's regime has levelled its own city of Panjwin, expressed the view that during the end of their lives, dictators generally resorted to these kind of actions.

The minister was asked to comment on the Security Council resolution, to which he replied: We asked the Security Council to investigate, before anything else, crimes and onslaughts by Iraq's regime against our people and all those bombings of civilian quarters which are in open violation of the Geneva Convention No 4 and, again before anything else, to follow up reports prepared by the UN mission which visited Iran, as requested by a number of representatives from other countries during recent UN Geneal Assembly meetings. But unfortunately, the Security Council has shown that its approach is one-sided.

The minister of foreign affairs added: The honorable president of the Islamic Republic stated yesterday and, as repeatedly pointed out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during the period in which Iran was occupied by Iraq's forces, we did not see any serious move by the United Nations to secure our rights. At the moment,too, all efforts are directed toward saving Iraq's regime, not at securing our rights.

Montazeri Meets With Tehran University Faculty

GF291630 Tehran IRNA in English 1604 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text]Qom, Oct. 29, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri received here on Friday his representative at Tehran University, accompanied by faculty heads of the university. They discussed with him various courses offered by universities particularly in the field of Islamic Ideology.

During the meeting, Ayatollah Montazeri expressed appreciation for the services of the visiting group and said that the materialistic and heretical ideologies of the East and West did not attach much importance to the fact that culture and beliefs were vital for human perfection and salvation in society, adding that such ideologies degraded human beings.

He also stressd that Islam considered the material manifestations of life only as means of reaching perfection and that was why great importance ought to be attached to the part universities played in that regard.

Ayatollah Montazeri then reiterated that those who had committed minor offenses regarding Islamic tenets but are repentant today and would like to continue with their academic works, lecturing or studying, should be allowed to do so peacefully and serve the Islamic Republic.

He also wished the university lecturers success in continuing their work and expressed the hope that they would exploit scientific potential within the country in order to free it from foreign dependence in technological and scientific fields in the near future.

Mere rhetoric, Ayatollah Montazeri said, was not enough and the country should be able to stand on its feet in every respect and become independent from East and West. He said Iranians are talented and intelligent people and it is up to the academicians at universities to further those qualities.

Also meeting with the Ayatollah yesterday were the prosecutor general of the Islamic Revolutionary Court, Musavi Tabrizi, Iranian ambassador to Syria, Mohtashami, and a number of other officials.

Spokesman Relates 8-Point Decree Violations

GF310753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Report on exclusive radio interview with Moqtada'i, spokesman for Supreme Judicial Council, in Tehran on 30 October]

[Text] Mr Moqtada'i, while announcing recent decisions by the Supreme Judicial Council [SJC] with respect to the 8-point decree of the imam of nation, stressed that investigation of

violations within the framework of the decree by the imam of the nation continues and the work has not slowed down at all.

In the interview, Mr Moqtada'i noted that the position of the violator is of no importance to the SJC when violations are being investigated — they may be judges, governors, or prosecutors their violations will still be investigated and if necessary, publicly announced. He added: When investigation of violations within the limitations of the 8-point decree by the imam of the nation was given to SJC, this office, in order to be able to have time to completely review reports from delegations dispatched to various locations, temporarily halted their dispatch to various parts of the country. This does not mean that they will not be dispatched again. At the appropriate time, these delegations will again be sent to various towns to take complaints. He added: Dear Tehran compatriots can continue to send their complaints to the former office of the headquarters for implementation of the imam's decree, which is located at the Karimkhan-Iranshahr Avenue intersection. These complaints will be sorted and passed along to the respective judicial authority. If necessary, they will be discussed during SJC sessions.

During the course of the discussion, Mr Moqtada'i said: Let it not be said that the headquarters is not working. The SJC is acting on its duties within the framework of the 8-point decree of the imam of the nation as a holy and religious duty. This decree is not subject to time and does not end with the passage of time. Our dear nation should know that the SJC holds weekly sessions to discuss the 8-point decree of the imam of the nation and has investigated numerous cases.

Mr Moqtada'i then cited some of the cases investigated by the SJC and said: Since it is not necessary to cite the names of the violators, I will only cite the following cases investigated by the SJC as examples:

Removal of the majority of the members of the Revolution Guards Corps Command Council in a township.

Removal of the Mobilization commander in a township.

Dismissal of a number of Revolution Guards Corps members for violations.

Dismissal of the legal adviser of the Foundation for the Oppressed in a township.

Dismissal of the director of the health department in a province.

Cancellation of dismissal orders for a number of education department employees.

Investigation of violations by the director of registry offices in a township.

Dismissal of an alternate assistant prosecutor in a township.

Dismissal of two mayors and a district governor.

Handover of a number of complaints against a governor to the public prosecutor's office.

Handover of complaints against the head of a township's communication department to the court.

Handover of complaints against a number of the personnel of a township's Islamic Prosecutor's Office to the respective court.

While stressing that the announced cases are only examples of the work by the SJC in connection with violations within the framework of the 8-point decree of the imam of the nation, Mr Moqtada'i said: To make the investigation of complaints easier, the SJC has sent a circular to prosecutor offices at provincial centers so that the judicial directors in townships will take action concerning the investigation and analysis of complaints which have been handed over to provincial centers by the delegation dispatched to townships. Complaints that can be dealt with in the provincial courts will be handled there, while other complaints will be routed to Tehran.

Official Comments on Uranium Operations

LD010448 Tehran IRNA in English 1913 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Yazd, Oct. 31, IRNA — The uranium mines of Iran are now believed to be among the important mineral reserves of the Middle East [word indistinct] and will be fully exploited within the next (?five years) after the completion of further surveys and exploration.

One of the officials of the operations in Robat-e Posht-e Badam region, here in central Iran, (?announcing) this added that the first traces of radioactive uranium was found (?in 1978) after two years of exploration which began in (?1976). The operations however were stopped despite evidence of an undetermined deposit of the mineral, due to the urging of foreign experts. The operations resumed after the victory of the Islamic Revolution (1979) by the Iranian atomic energy organisation.

The official continued that although the discovery of uranium is still in its exploratory stage, the exploration is carried out by Iranian technicians, experts and engineers. He stressed that all phases of exploration and surveys would be carried out independently.